



BOURNEMOUTH SCHOOL

Year 8

Knowledge Organiser 2

Autumn Term: 2025-26

Name: _____ Master _____

Registration Form: 8.-

✓Hard Work

✓Discipline

✓Smart Appearance

✓Respect

Bournemouth School

Knowledge Organiser: Year 8 Autumn Term 2

'Knowledge is power' by Francis Bacon

A knowledge organiser provides you with all the most important knowledge you need for each unit of study this half term. Your aim is to transfer all of this information into your long-term memory so you can use it in your lessons and further expand your understanding of this work.

How to use your knowledge organiser (KO):

1. Ensure you have your KO and Homework Learning journal with you at all times in school and when you need to do your homework at home.
2. In lessons when you have covered information that appears on your KO, your teacher will ask you to put a tick next to that section. This means that is now added to what you must learn for homework.
3. Initially, follow your homework timetable to decide what to revise each evening.
4. There are 4 strategies that you can use to revise. They are progressively more challenging so always start with the first in the list.

a. Look Cover Write Check

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. LOOK carefully at the subject and section of your KO you want to revise and try to remember as much as you can. Remember this should be a ticked section.
- iii. Now COVER this information so you can't read it.
- iv. WRITE out what you can remember word for word in your Homework Learning Journal.
- v. CHECK what you have written by comparing it to your KO. Tick each correct word in green pen and correct any errors you have made.
- vi. Repeat this process until you are confident you can remember everything you need.

AIM:

You should be able to repeat the information by rote

b. Self or peer quizzing

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. Write out a list of questions you could ask either yourself or a friend about this section of the KO. Write these in your Homework Learning Journal.
- iii. If you are working on your own, cover the KO and write a full answer to each question.
- iv. If you are working with a partner swap books and copy down their questions and have a go at answering them.
- v. Now uncover the KO and with a green pen correct your work.

AIM:

You should be able to repeat the information by rote but with a good understanding

c. Playing with words and sentences

- i. Identify the subject and section of your KO that you want to revise. This should be one of the ticked sections.
- ii. You now want to check how well you have learnt the information in your KO.

- iii. Definitions – look at words that are used in this section. Can you write a definition in your own words?
- iv. Rephrasing – can you rewrite the sentences or explanations in your own words?
- v. Summary – can you summarise the main points of this section of the KO?
- vi. Synonyms – can you write synonyms for key words and ideas?
- vii. New Sentences – can you write a sentence that includes the key vocabulary or definitions that you have learnt?

AIM

You should be able to use the information in your KO in a flexible and confident way in your writing.

d. Think it, Link it

- i. This is a technique to use towards the end of the half term when you are revising all of the KO.
- ii. Think of the links or connections between different sections of your KO.
- iii. Write these out in your own words in your Homework Learning Journal.
- iv. Think about the links between a particular section of your KO and what you have learnt in your lessons. Can you expand on this section by linking it to your wider knowledge?
- v. Write this out in your Homework Learning Journal.

AIM

You should be able to link your homework and your lessons to show a confident understanding of the work covered.

Homework Learning Journal

- 1. Always write the subject and the date when you start your homework.
- 2. Always write the strategy that you are going to use for your homework.
- 3. Always use a ruler to underline titles and dates.
- 4. Use a blue or black pen to complete your homework or a pencil if you need to draw.
- 5. Use a green pen to complete corrections of your work.
- 6. **You are expected to complete half a side of your Homework Learning Journal each evening as a minimum.**

Success Club

You can attend Success Club every Monday to Thursday in room 53 until 5pm. This is a quiet room where you can complete your homework rather than doing it at home. There are also Sixth form helpers and staff who will be there to help you if you need it. You can also choose to work in the Library on a Monday, Tuesday and Thursday until 4:30 and a Friday until 4.

Checking:

Your teachers will check your Homework Learning Journal at least once a cycle. If they are concerned that you aren't doing your homework properly, they will offer support and guidance. If you don't respond to this guidance, you will be added to the afterschool Detention where you will be expected to complete your homework.

DO NOW tasks:

At the start of every lesson you should expect a Do Now task. This is a low stakes retrieval quiz on what you have learnt so far. If you have completed your homework this should be easy. The aim is to get 100% in each of these. If you miss this target occasionally, don't worry. If it happens regularly your teacher will have a chat and offer you support.

Maths:

Your teacher will set you tasks to complete on Dr Frost Maths. This will be set every week on a Monday and will be collected in and checked on a Friday. If this has not been completed you will be issued a Detention on a Wednesday Lunchtime.

How long should I spend on my homework?

Key Stage 3					
Week 1					
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
5 mins	MFL	MFL	Physical Activity	MFL	MFL
10	Maths	English		Maths	Art
10	Science	RS		Music	Science
10	Computing	FPAN/Graphics		History	Geography
25	Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision		Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision
Week 2					
Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
5 mins	MFL	MFL	Physical Activity	MFL	MFL
10	Maths	English		Maths	Art
10	Science	RS		Music	Science
10	Computing	DT		History	Geography
25	Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision		Reading / Revision	Reading / Revision

- You should spend about 35 minutes revising your KO each day.
- You should spend 25 minutes either reading or revising each day.
- This timetable is a guide. If you want to spend longer revising one subject that you find more difficult and less time on one you find easy, that is your choice.
- We would like you to spend one evening involved in a physical activity. This might be a sports club, a run, a game of football with friends or just a nice walk with the dog. Ask your PE teacher if you need guidance with this. It doesn't have to be on a Wednesday.



Definition	Look, cover, write, check	tick
Architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.	
Concept drawings	A concept drawing is a visual representation of an initial idea or concept, often created by designers to explore possibilities and communicate design principles	
Model making	Model making is the act of producing real (ie. not virtual) 3D representations of buildings or objects	
Building Elevations	In the realm of architecture, an elevation is a precise and detailed representation of one vertical plane or face of a building or structure. It offers a flat, two-dimensional view of this particular side, capturing critical design elements, architectural features, and the overall aesthetic composition.	
Proportions	Proportion in architecture is the relationship between the different elements of a building, and is a key principle of architectural theory. It's a combination of scale, balance, symmetry, and the visual effect of how the building's parts relate to each other and the whole.	
Perspective	Perspective is a drawing technique that creates the illusion of space by manipulating the visual senses. It's an important concept in architecture because it allows for the representation of three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface.	

Key Concepts

- ❑ **Architecture Styles:** Gothic, Baroque, Modernism, Postmodernism, Brutalism, etc.
- ❑ **Elements of Design:** Line, Shape, Form, Space, Texture, Colour, Light.
- ❑ **Principles of Design:** Balance, Contrast, Emphasis, Movement, Pattern, Rhythm, Unity.

Balance

- ❑ **Symmetrical Balance:** The Taj Mahal in India, where both sides of the building mirror each other perfectly.
- ❑ **Asymmetrical Balance:** The Guggenheim Museum in New York, where the spiral ramp creates a balanced yet dynamic composition.
- ❑ **Radial Balance:** The Rose Window in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, with elements radiating from the centre

Visual Aids

- ❑ **Diagrams:** Floor plans, elevations, sections.
- ❑ **Images:** Photos of key buildings and architectural details.
- ❑ **Sketches:** Quick drawings to illustrate concepts

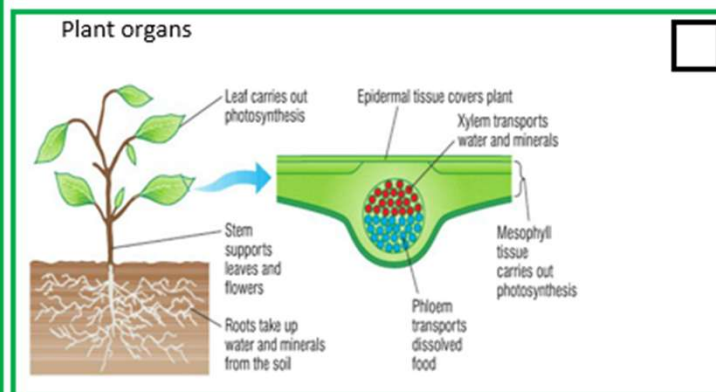
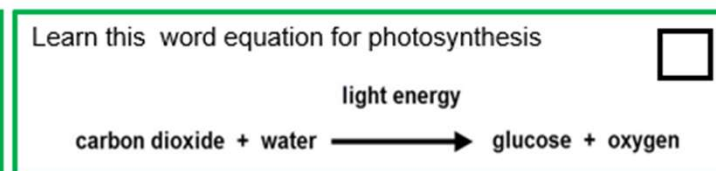
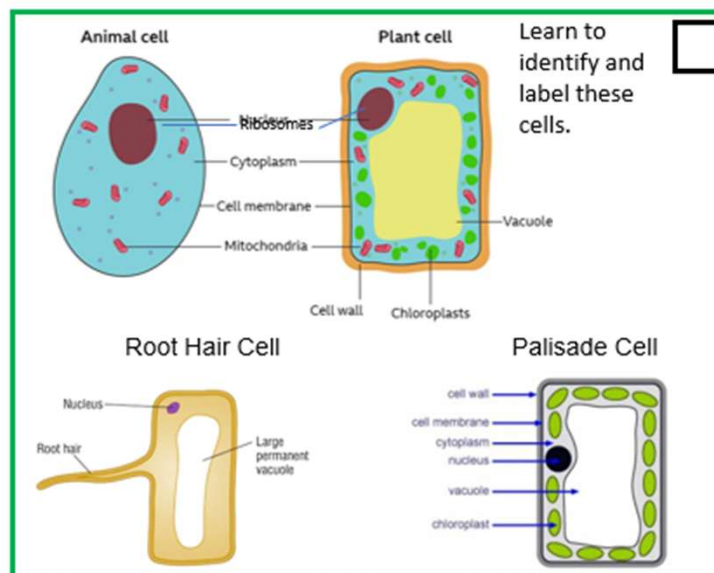
Important Architects

- ❑ **Frank Lloyd Wright:** Known for organic architecture and the design of Fallingwater.
- ❑ **Le Corbusier:** Pioneer of modern architecture, known for Villa Savoye.
- ❑ **Zaha Hadid:** Known for futuristic designs and the Heydar Aliyev Center.
- ❑ **Antoni Gaudí:** Famous for his unique style and the Sagrada Família.

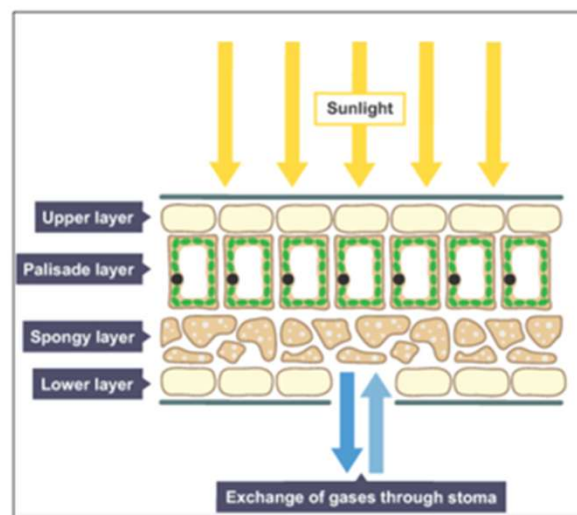
Architectural models



Keyword	Learn
Palisade cell	Specialised cells in the palisade layer, which are adapted to absorb light.
Root hair cell	Specialised cells in roots, which are adapted to absorb water and minerals.
Stomata	Small holes in the surfaces of a leaf.
Guard Cell	Cells next to stomata that can change shape to open and close the stomata.
Producer	An organism that makes its own food.
Independent Variable	Variable that is changed during an experiment.
Dependant Variable	Variable that is measured during an experiment,
Glucose	Simple sugar (carbohydrate) that is made during photosynthesis.
Starch	How glucose is stored within a plant.
Chloroplast	Photosynthesis takes place in chloroplasts, which are small structures inside some plant cells.
Chlorophyll	A green substance inside chloroplasts that absorbs light for photosynthesis.
Carbon dioxide	A compound made of carbon and oxygen that is a gas at room temperature and a reactant in photosynthesis.



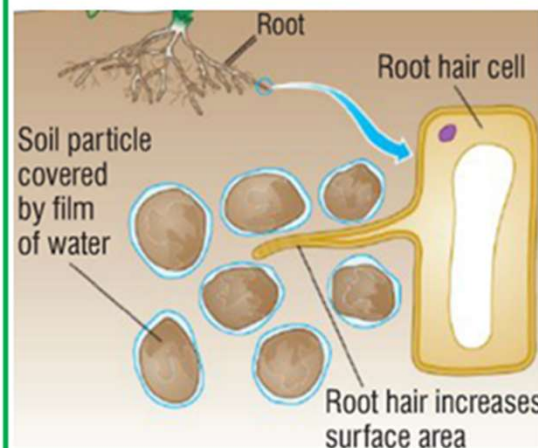
Learn the names of the tissues within the leaf ☐



Which gas diffuses in to the leaf?
.....

Which gas diffuses out of the leaf?
.....

Learn to identify the root hair cell and understand how it is adapted for its role within the plant. ☐





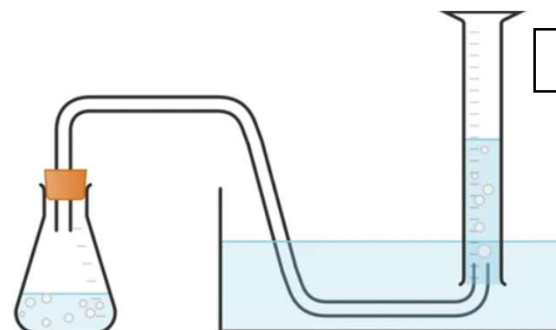
Key term	Definition	
Metal oxide	Formed when metals react with oxygen. These compounds are basic.	
Non-metal oxide	Formed when non-metals react with oxygen. These compounds are acidic.	
Oxidation	A reaction in which a substance combines with oxygen.	
Metal hydroxide	Formed when metals react with water. These compounds are basic.	
Metal salt	Formed when metals react with acids. These compounds are neutral.	
Reactivity	How vigorous a reaction is between two chemicals.	
Displacement	A more reactive metal takes the place of a less reactive metal in a compound.	
Signs of a chemical change	Change in properties e.g. magnetism/pH Fizzing: gas produced Colour change Temperature change Formation of a precipitate	
Test for hydrogen	Use a lighted splint: makes a 'pop' sound	

Metal reactions

Metal + Oxygen → metal oxide

Metal + water → metal hydroxide + hydrogen

Metal + acid → metal salt + hydrogen (M.A.S.H)



Hydrogen gas is invisible. You can collect gas over water using a measuring cylinder

Metal and acid observations:

- 1) Metal gets smaller
- 2) Bubbles are produced

A more reactive metal will:

- 1) Change size (disappear) faster
- 2) Produce bubbles faster

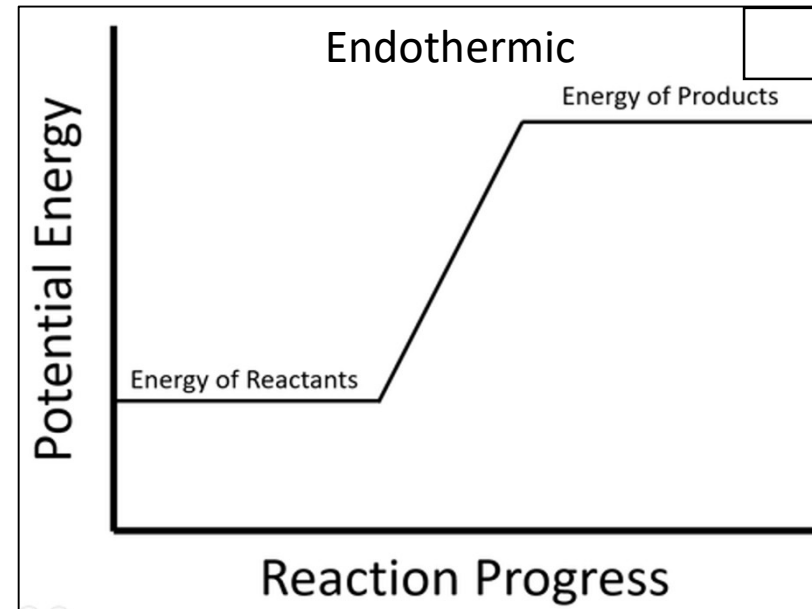
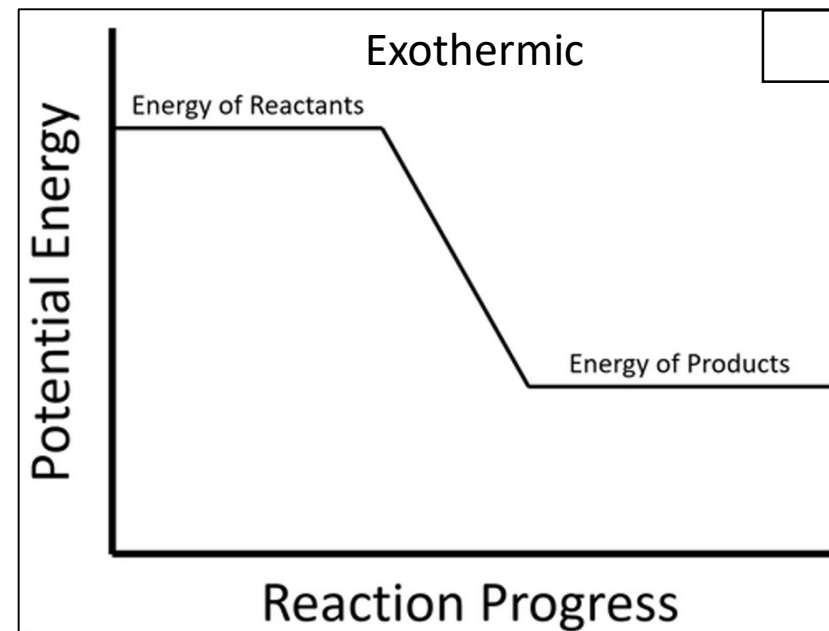
Chemistry CI: Chemical Energy

Key term	Definition	
Chemical Bond	Force that holds atoms together	
Exothermic reaction	Reaction in which energy is given out, usually as heat or light, such as combustion, neutralisation. Used in handwarmers and self heating cans.	
Endothermic reaction	Reaction in which energy is taken in, usually as heat or light, such as thermal decomposition. Used in sports injury packs.	
Polystyrene cup	Used for energy change practicals as polystyrene is a better insulator than glass so reduces heat transfer with the surroundings	
Catalysts	Substances that speed up chemical reactions but are unchanged at the end.	

Bond breaking is endothermic- energy is taken in.
Bond making is exothermic- energy is given out.

In an exothermic reaction, more energy is released making new bonds than taken in to break bonds.

In an endothermic reaction, more energy is taken in to break bonds than is released making new bonds.



Key Term	Definition/Example	Tick
Iteration	Sections of code that are repeated many times.	
For loop	A block of code that repeats for a set number of times.	
For loop code example:	<pre> For counter = 1 To 5 TextWindow.WriteLine("Hello!") EndFor For counter = 1 To 5 TextWindow.WriteLine(counter) EndFor </pre>	
While loop	A block of code that repeats until a condition is met.	
While loop code example:	<pre> number = 0 While number < 10 TextWindow.WriteLine(number) number = number + 1 EndWhile </pre>	

Key Idea	Definition/Example	Tick
Subroutine	A small block of code that performs a specific task.	
Subroutine code example	<pre> Sub = AddNumbers answer = number1 + number2 EndSub </pre> <p>This subroutine adds two numbers together.</p>	
Set pen colour	GraphicsWindow.PenColor = "colour"	
Set fill colour	GraphicsWindow.BrushColor = "colour"	
Set pen width	GraphicsWindow.PenWidth = 3	
Draw a rectangle	<pre>GraphicsWindow.DrawRectangle(x, y, width, height)</pre> <p>Where x and y are the coordinates of the top right corner of the rectangle.</p>	
Draw a line	<pre>GraphicsWindow.DrawLine(x1, y1, x2, y2)</pre> <p>Where x1 and y1 represent the coordinates of the start of the line and x2 and y2 represent the coordinates of the end of the line.</p>	
Clear the screen	Clear()	



Year 8

Knowledge Organiser

Design Technology

Tick here	Key word	Definition
	Styrofoam	A soft material which is used for modelling.
	Modelling	When a 3D model is made to visualise and test a product.

Tick here	Tool/ equipment name	Function
	Template	Used to draw around to mark out a complex shape.
	Hot wire cutter	A machine which cuts Styrofoam only using a hot wire – it slices through the material.
	Surform	These are like cheese graters. They roughly shape out soft material.
	Glasspaper	Abrasive paper which sands down and smooths materials.
	UHU adhesive	A general purpose glue which permanently joins dissimilar materials.
	Bradawl	A tool for boring holes.

Tick here	Tool/ equipment name	Function
	Try square	Marks out a right angle.
	Steel rule	Measures small distances.
	Marking gauge	Indents a parallel line to an edge.
	Tenon saw	Cuts timber in straight lines.
	Chisel	Chips away waste timber.
	Mallet	Helps drive a chisel through work.

Activities to try out at home (optional – not compulsory):

- Write down the functions of a bobbin sander, belt sander, line bender and pillar drill
- Research what the letters CAD and CAM stand for
- Research the advantages of using CAD/CAM when designing and making a product
- Research what the terms ergonomics and anthropometrics mean. How does they link to Design Technology?
- What does the term 'tolerance' mean and how does this link to accuracy? Why is it important to be accurate when designing and making a product?

Year 8 'Poetry' Knowledge organiser

Glossary ✓		
<i>Sneering – Contemptuous or mocking</i>	<i>Assuage – Make (an unpleasant feeling) less intense</i>	
<i>Gargoyle – Grotesque carved human or animal face</i>	<i>Pensive – Engaged in, involving, or reflecting deep or serious thought</i>	
<i>Municipal – A city, town or its governing body</i>	<i>Disgorges – Cause to pour out</i>	
<i>Congregation – A group of people assembled for religious worship</i>	<i>Scamper – Run with quick light steps, especially through fear or excitement</i>	
<i>Franked – (letter or parcel) Stamped with an official mark to indicate postage has been paid</i>	<i>Mortise – Hole or recess cut into a part designed to receive a corresponding part</i>	

Context ✓	
Flanders fields – WWI battlefields in Belgium	
WWI 1914-1918	
9/11 – September 11 th 2001; terrorists hijacked four commercial aircrafts	
John Agard (1949) Afro-Guyanese poet and playwright	
Imtiaz Dharker (1954) – Pakistan-born British poet, artist and video film maker	
Clement Clarke Moore (1779) – Literature & Language professor; politics, poetry, biography & religion	

Sensory Imagery - Using all 5 senses to create an image in the reader's head. ✓		
Seen: Like a fiery red fist, the Ferrari punched its way past our ageing Ford Fiesta...		Touched: The open window allowed a cool spring breeze to caress my cheeks...
Smelled: An ancient clunker of a school bus spluttered along in front of us spewing out nauseous black clouds of exhaust...		Tasted: The bitter taste of the pre-trip travel sickness pill still clung to the back of my throat...
Heard: The screeching siren of an ambulance forced us to pull in and wait till it passed...		

Poetry Terminology ✓		
Stanza A stanza is one of the parts into which a poem is divided. Like a paragraph.	Rhyming couplet A pair of successive lines in metric poetry that rhyme. Usually the last words at the end of each line that rhyme. Typically the same length and have the same meter or rhythm.	
Tone The poet's attitude toward the poem's speaker, reader, and subject matter, as interpreted by the reader. Often described as a "mood" that pervades the experience of reading the poem.	Alternate Rhyme A pattern found in poetry in which the author intentionally alternates between two end sounds. Usually, the pattern changes from stanza to stanza. For example, the first stanza rhymes ABAB and the second rhymes CDCD.	
Mood Describes how word choice, subject matter, and the author's tone convey an overall feeling that characterizes the emotional landscape of a poem for readers.	Internal Rhyme (or middle rhyme) A rhyme that occurs within a single line of verse, or between internal phrases across multiple lines.	
Sibilance A hissing sound that's created as a result of the letter "s" or other letter combinations. Sibilance is often used to evoke an immersive response in the reader.	Form The form of a poem is how we describe the overarching structure or pattern of the poem. Some forms of poetry must stick to very specific rules about length, rhythm and rhyme e.g. sonnet form	

Year 8 ‘Creative Writing’ Knowledge organiser

Glossary	
<i>Nuzzled – Rub or push gently with the nose and mouth</i>	<i>Trilby – Soft felt hat with narrow brim and indented crown</i>
<i>Varicose – A condition of enlarged veins</i>	<i>Compulsion – Action or state of forcing or being forced to do something</i>
<i>Pig-iron – (Crude Iron) An intermediate product of iron industry in the production of steel</i>	<i>Meagerness – Lack of quantity or quality</i>
<i>Translucent – Allowing light, but no detailed shapes to pass through</i>	<i>Sanguine - optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation</i>

AO5 /24	AO6 /16
Clear and easy to understand	Correct use of full stops
Convincing/appropriate tone and style	Higher level punctuation (; : -)
Range of ambitious vocabulary	Varied sentence starts and types
Frequent crafting of language techniques.	Correct spelling
Discourse markers link paragraphs	Apostrophes used correctly.
Complex and detailed ideas	
Interesting paragraphing.	

Show not tell		✓
Telling: <i>He sits on the couch holding his guitar.</i>	Showing: <i>His eyes are closed, and he's cradling the guitar in his arms like a lover. It's as if he's trying to hold on to something that wants to let go.</i>	✓

Structural Devices	
The order that information is given or characters are introduced – how is this significant for the reader?	Any shifts in focus or perspective – does this make the reader think or feel certain things?
Effective openings or closings (look at the first and last few lines and think about the impact that they have on the reader).	Narrative voice (is it 1 st , 3 rd , dual, omniscient etc. and why is this the case?).
Narrative structure (is it non-linear, circular, epistolary etc. and why is this the case?).	Repetition of sentence types, pronouns or types of words throughout the whole text – do these help to build a certain mood?
Flashback is a scene set earlier than the main story.	

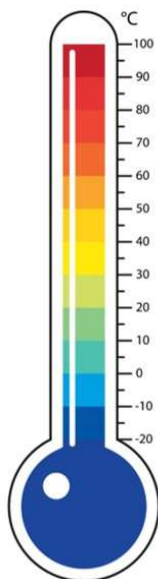
Language Devices	
Similes – Comparing something to something else using the word ‘like’ or ‘as’ e.g. My sister eats like a pig.	Metaphor – Comparing something to something else using the word ‘is’ e.g. My sister is a pig.
Personification – Using a verb to give something that’s inanimate human characteristics e.g. The leaves danced happily in the breeze.	Onomatopoeia – Words that mimic sounds e.g. Crash, boom, bang.
Hyperbole – exaggeration.	Repetition – repeating a word or phrase for emphasis.
Semantic field – Describing something using words that are all connected to one theme e.g. Describing cutting the grass using a semantic field of war: battle, chop, fired, bullets, ricochet, ranks	Prepositions – Words that tell you the position of something e.g. under, near, behind, next to.
Juxtaposition – Two things being seen or placed together with contrasting effect	Oxymoron – Figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear together (e.g. awfully good; original copy)



Temperatures to remember

To reduce the risk of food poisoning, good temperature control is vital:

- 5-63°C** – the danger zone where bacteria grow most readily.
- 37°C** – body temperature, optimum temperature for bacterial growth.
- 8°C** – maximum legal temperature for cold food, i.e. your fridge.
- 5°C** (or below) – the ideal temperature your fridge should be.
- 75°C** – if cooking food, the core temperature, middle or thickest part should reach at least this temperature.
- 75°C** – if reheating food, it should reach at least this temperature. In Scotland food should reach at least 82°C. Remember to reheat food only once!



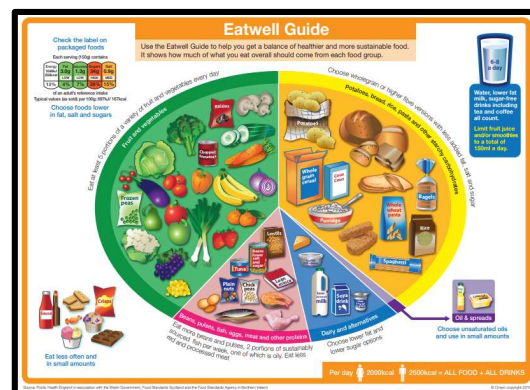
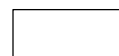
Key terms

The Eatwell Guide: A healthy eating model showing the types and proportions of foods needed in the diet.

Hydration: The process of replacing water in the body.

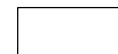
Dietary fibre: A type of carbohydrate found in plant foods.

Composite/combination food: Food made with ingredients from more than one food group.



Fats

Classification	Sources	Function	Excess	Deficiency
Saturated, animal fats & Unsaturated, vegetable fats	Animal = butter, cream, lard, meat fat and cheese Vegetable = Olive & sunflower oil and nuts	Provides energy, protects internal organs and provides vitamins A,D,E & K	Obesity, Type 2 Diabetes, joint pain & Heart disease	Weight loss, Feeling cold, organs damaged in an accident



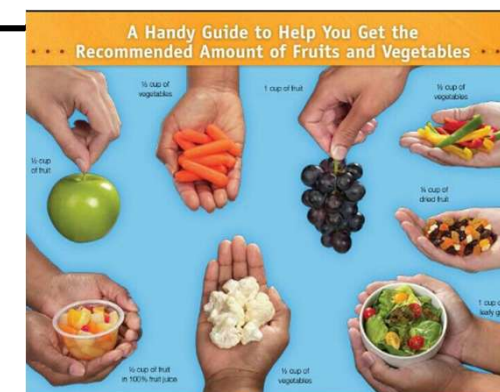
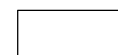
Carbohydrates

Classification	Sources	Function	Excess	Deficiency
Starch, Sugar, NSP (Fibre)	Starch = Bread, potato, pasta, rice, cous cous Sugar = sweets, drinks, biscuits, cakes Fibre = All whole grains, fruit & vegetables	Starch = slow release energy Sugar = quick release energy Fibre = healthy digestive system and feeling full	Weight gain, tooth decay, type 3 diabetes	Weight loss, tiredness



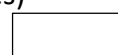
Fruit and vegetables

- This group should make up just over a third of the food eaten each day.
- Aim to eat at least five portions of a variety each day.
- Choose from fresh, frozen, canned, dried or juiced.
- A portion is around 80g (3 heaped tbs).
- 30g of dried fruit or 150ml glass of fruit juice or smoothie count as a max of 1 portion each day.



Aeration

The process of trapping air in a mixture is called aeration. When egg whites are whisked the protein in them, albumin, is stretched and traps the air. If the whisked egg whites are left to stand they collapse and become a liquid again. Once they have collapsed they can not be whisked again. If egg whites are heated they will be set e.g. meringues. Whisked egg whites can also be called a foam, as they are a mixture of gas (air) and a liquid (egg whites)



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You use the perfect tense to talk about what you did or have done.

To form the perfect tense, use part of the verb **avoir** (to have) + a **past participle**.

The past participle of regular **-er**, **-ir** and **-re** verbs is formed as shown in bold, below.

j'ai	}	e.g. visiter → visité e.g. finir → fini e.g. attendre → attendu
tu as		
il/elle/on a		
nous avons		
vous avez		
ils/elles ont		

Studio Grammaire

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Some verbs form their perfect tense with **être** (not with **avoir**).

You add an extra **-e** to the past participle in the feminine and an extra **-s** in the plural.

aller (to go)

je suis allé(e) (I went)

tu es allé(e)

il/elle est allé(e)/on est allé(e)s

nous sommes allé(e)s

vous êtes allé(e)s

ils sont allés/elles sont allées

Some other verbs which use être:

arriver (to arrive) → je suis arrivé(e)

partir (to leave) → je suis parti(e)

rentrer (to get/go home) → je suis rentré(e)

rester (to stay) → je suis resté(e)

sortir (to go out) → je suis sorti(e)

Avoir – To have

J'ai	I have	
Tu as	You have	
Il/Elle/On a	He/She has/ we have	
Nous avons	We have	
Vous avez	You all have	
Ils/Elles ont	They have	

Être – To be

Je suis	I am	
Tu es	You are	
Il/Elle est/On est	He/She is We are	
Nous sommes	We are	
Vous êtes	You all are	
Ils/Elles sont	They are	

Tenses

c'est	it is	
c'était	it was	
ça va être	it is going to be	

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To make a perfect tense verb negative, put **ne ... pas** around **the part of avoir**.

Je **n'ai pas** mangé au restaurant.

Change un/une and du/de la/de l'/des to **de** after a negative:

J'ai envoyé **une** carte postale à mes parents. →

Je n'ai pas envoyé **de** carte postale à mes parents.

J'ai acheté **des** souvenirs. →

Je n'ai pas acheté **de** souvenirs.

Negatives

Negatives		
ne...pas	not	
je n'ai pas mangé	I didn't eat	
je n'ai pas visité	I didn't visit	
on n'a pas fait	we didn't do	

High Frequency words

et	and	
aussi	also	
avec	with	
très	very	
assez	quite	
un peu	a bit	
parce que/car	because	
alors/donc	so/therefore	
dernier/dernière	last	
beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)	

Qu'est-ce que tu as fait à Paris?

J'ai gagné	I won	
J'ai passé	I spent	
J'ai visité	I visited	
J'ai mangé	I ate	
J'ai admiré	I admired	
J'ai regardé	I watched	
J'ai acheté	I bought	
J'ai rencontré	I met	
J'ai pris	I took	
J'ai vu	I saw	
J'ai bu	I drank	
On a bu	We drank	

Quand?

aujourd'hui	today	
hier	yesterday	
hier soir	last night	
(lundi) dernier	last (Monday)	
la semaine dernière	last week	
l'année dernière	last year	
quelquefois	sometimes	
d'abord	first of all	
ensuite	next	
après	after	
finalement	finally	

Qu'est-ce que tu as fait à Paris? (2)

Je suis allé(e)	I went	
Je suis parti(e)	I left	
Je suis sorti(e)	I went out	
Je suis resté(e)	I stayed	
Je suis rentré(e)	I came back	
Je suis monté(e)	I went up	

Quelle heure est-il?

What time is it?

il est....heure (s)	it's ...o'clock	
midi/minuit	midday/midnight	
et quart	quarter past	
et demie	half past	
moins le quart	quarter to..	
àheure (s)	at.....o'clock	
à...heures cinq	5 past....	
àheures dix	10 past....	
à...heures vingt	20 past...	
àheures vingt- cinq	25 past...	
à....heures moins ving- cinq	25 to...	
à...heures moins vingt	20 to..	
à ...heures. moins dix	10 to...	
à...heures moins cinq	5 to....	

Reasons

J'ai trouvé ça...	I found it...	
marrant	fun	
bien	good	
bizarre	weird	
cool	cool	
cher	expensive	
effrayant	scary	
ennuyeux	boring	
fabuleux	fabulous	
génial	great	
palpitant	gripping	
horrible	horrible	
nul	rubbish	
ce n'était pas mal	it wasn't bad	

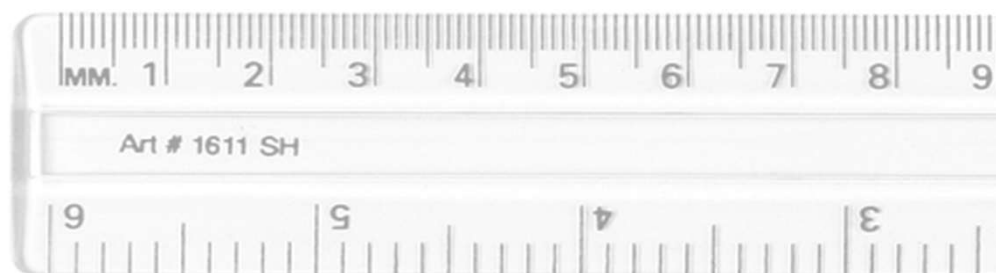
Le transport

Transport

en avion	by plane	
en bus	by bus	
en car	by coach	
en métro	by tube	
en train	by train	
en voiture	by car	
à vélo	by bike	
à pied	on foot	



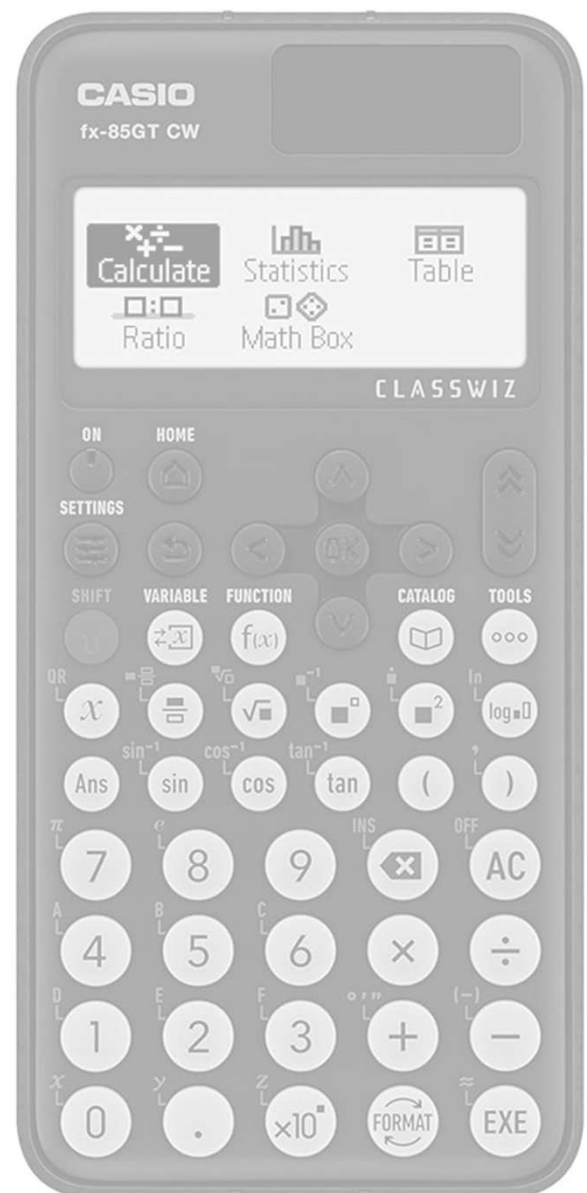
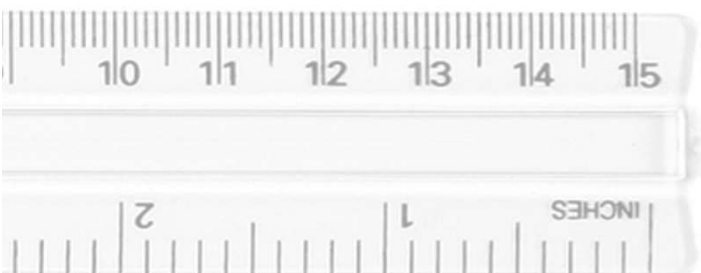
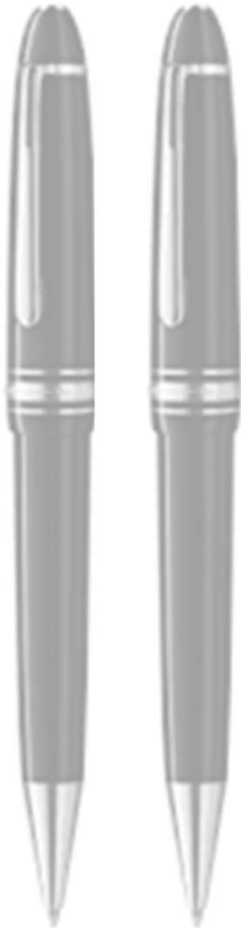
Equipment



Check



- ID card
- Green and purple pens
- Whiteboard pens
- Black/blue pens
- Glue stick
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Calculator



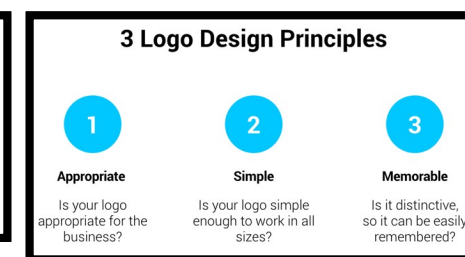
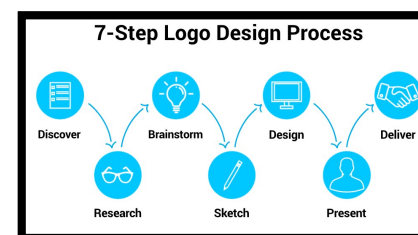


Keyword	Definition – read, cover, write, check, redo	Tick
Typography	Typography is the art and design of text, it is the visual component of the written word,". All visually displayed text, whether on paper, screen or billboard, involves typography	
Design brief	A design brief is a document that outlines the core details and expectations of a design project for a client.	
Design specification	A design specification is a list of criteria a product needs to address. Using the brief as a starting point for research, a specification can be written when more facts are known.	
Branding	A brand is a name, design or symbol, or some other feature which identifies a particular company or product.	
Kerning	Kerning refers to the space between two specific letters (or other characters: numbers, punctuation, etc.) and the process of adjusting that space improves legibility.	
Tracking	Tracking is similar to kerning in that it refers to the spacing between letters or characters. However, instead of focusing on the spacing between individual letters (kerning), tracking measures space between groups of letters	

Why do businesses need branding?

Brand identity allows businesses to have a visual presence in the market place. Branding design encompasses all your graphic design decisions that define a brand. It includes a company's visual identity, such as the logo, color palette, and graphic elements, as well as marketing materials such as business cards and product packaging.

The rebranding process begins when a company or organisation needs to evolve and shift – often seeking to drive growth. These efforts could begin because they want to reposition themselves within their current market, they want to broaden their appeal, or they may be looking to expand into a new space.



Keyword	Definition - Layout in Graphic Design – <i>think it link it</i>	Tick
Hierarchy	Typographic hierarchy is an essential part of any design or layout. Hierarchy is a way to visually rank your design elements.	
Repetition	Using repeating patterns or shapes can add interest - for instance, using a certain shape or line type as the basis for a lettering design.	
Negative space	Negative space refers to the empty spaces on your artboard. The right amount of negative space in your design will separate objects, cushion text to make it more readable and encourage your audience to look at certain elements of your design, helping you to direct their visual flow	

Keyword	Colour theory in Graphic Design	Tick
Monochrome	Monochrome is used to describe design or photographs in one colour or different shades of the single colour. An image created in black and white or in varying tones of only one colour.	
Analogous	Colours are called analogous colours when they are very similar to each other, especially when they are next to each other on a colour wheel. For example, red, red-orange, and orange are analogous colours.	
Complementary	Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel are considered to be complementary colours (example: red and green, example Christmas).	
Gradient	A gradient is a gradual change of colours (such as green turning gradually into blue) or a colour fading into transparency. There are two common types of gradients: radial and linear.	
Opacity	Opacity enables us to make an element of a design transparent. The lower the opacity, the more transparent an element is. For example, 100% opacity means an object is solid.	

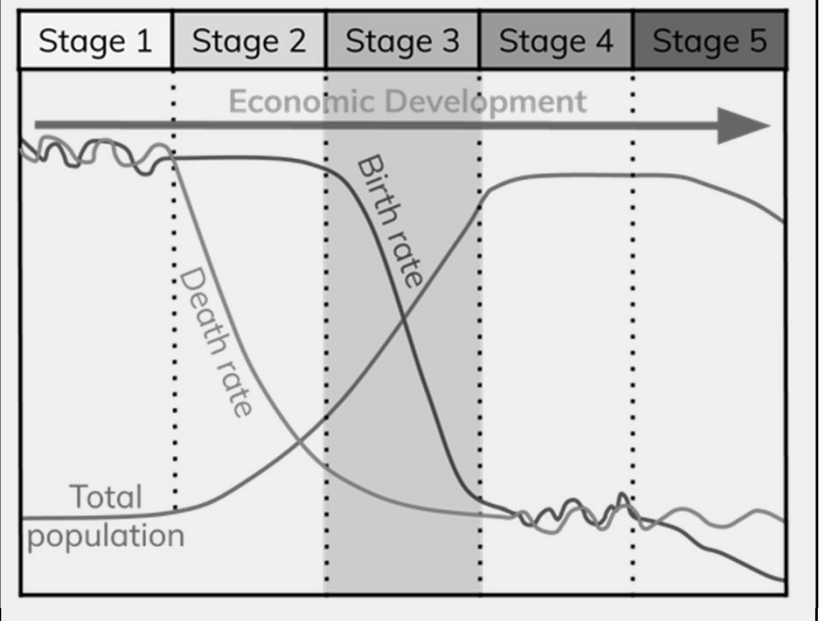
1: What is population?

- World population has reached **8 billion people** on November 15, 2022 according to the United Nations.
- The population of a country is constantly changing.
- In some countries, the population will be growing, in others it may stay level or even decline.
- The difference between the birth and death rate is called **natural increase**.
- If this is a positive number, there are more births than deaths (**population increase**).
- If this is a negative number, there are more deaths than births (**population decline**).
- If the birth and death rates are almost equal, the country will have **population balance**.

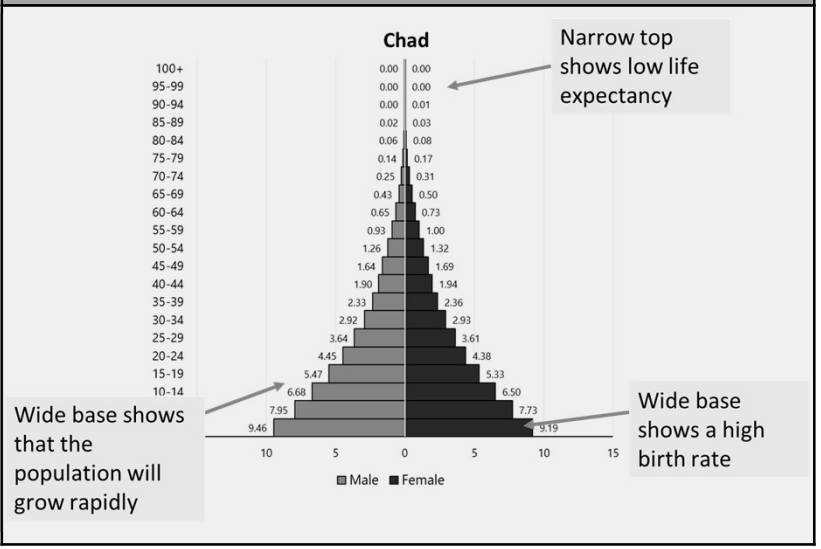
3: Where do people live?

- Population density**- the number of people who live **per square kilometre of land**.
- Sparsely populated**. Few people per square kilometre, Rural areas.
- Densely populated**. Lots of people per square kilometre, Urban areas.

2: Demographic Transition Model



4: Population Pyramids



5: Urbanisation

- Urbanisation** is an increasing percentage of a country's population moving from the countryside to towns and cities.
 - Urbanisation is caused by **rural-to-urban migration**
- This occurs due to **push factors** and **pull factors**:
- Push factors** are the things that make people want to leave an area.
 - Pull factors** are the good things that attract people to a new place.

6: What is migration?

- Migration is linked to **where people want to live** and how some countries **control their population**.
- A **migrant** is someone who moves from one place to another, to live temporarily or permanently in a new location.
- Voluntary migrants** are people that choose to move.
- Forced migrants** are people that have no choice, who move due to war or natural disasters. They are called **refugees**.

7: Climate Change and migration





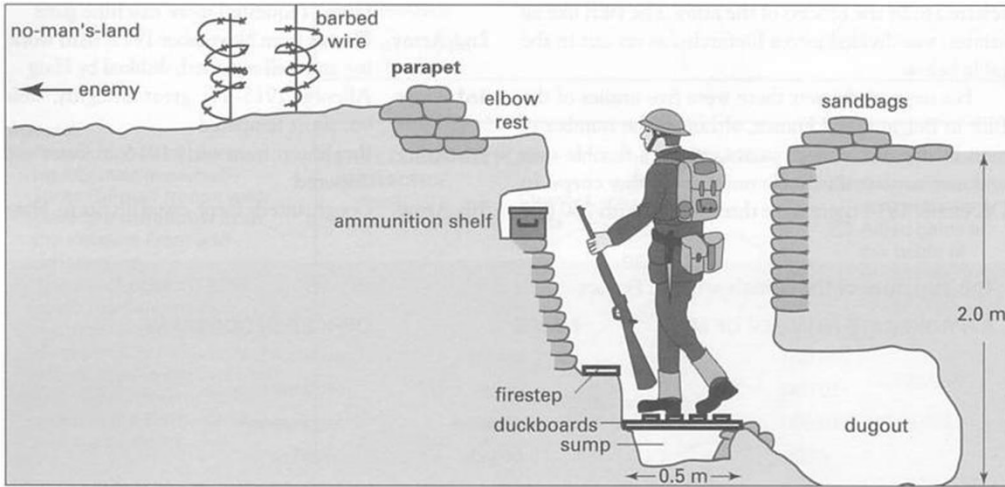
- More than ever before people are having to leave their homes to escape the effects of climate change.
- Climate change** is causing low lying islands to flood.
- People are **displaced** from their homes.
- The migrants are causing pressure to their host country who has to house, employ and feed them.
- The island on **Tuvalu** is under threat and the refugees have had to flee to countries like **New Zealand**.

8: Immigration in the Media

- Asylum seeker**: A person applying for refuge in a country.
 - Refugee**: An asylum seeker who is granted permission to stay.
 - Failed asylum seeker**: A person applying for refuge and is refused.
- Using reliable sources:**
- Fact**- information which is known or can be proved to be true
 - Opinion**- a view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.

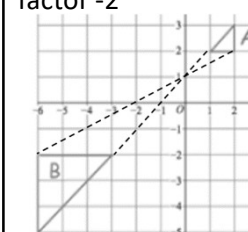


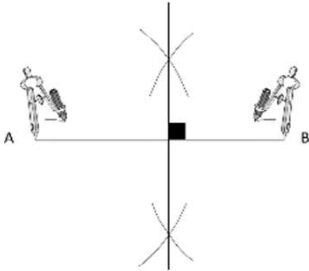
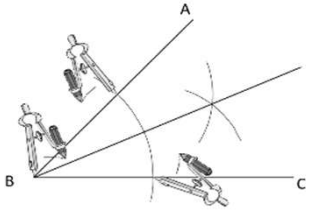
Bournemouth School: History Department: Knowledge Organiser: Year 8: Autumn 2: World War I

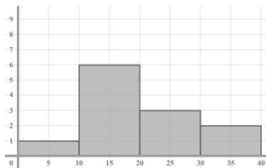
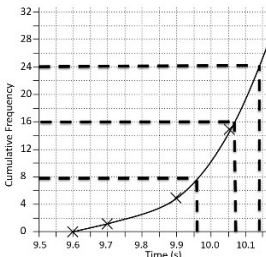
World War I: Key terms/definitions			Causes of World War I: Timeline of key long term events:			✓
Term	Definition	✓				
World War I	Global conflict which lasted from 1914 to 1918		1870-1: Franco-Prussian War			
Militarism	Belief in maintaining a strong army and being prepared to use it		1871: Germany takes Alsace and Lorraine			
Alliances	Union or association (e.g. between nation states) for mutual benefit		1882: Triple Alliance formed between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy			
Nationalism	Belief that interests of the nation state binds are the most important factor		1906: Great Britain builds its first Dreadnought battleship			
Imperialism	Building up and extending an empire		1907: Triple Entente signed between Great Britain, France and Russia			
Assassination	The murder of someone important for political reasons		1908: Austria-Hungary seizes Bosnia and Herzegovina			
Balkans	Area of south-eastern Europe giving access to Mediterranean Sea		1911: Germany sends Panther battleship to Morocco			
Black Hand	Serbian society which used terrorist methods to promote liberation		1912: War breaks out in the Balkans			
Schlieffen Plan	German military plan to attack France by moving quickly through Belgium					
The outbreak of World War I: Key events of 1914:		✓	Key people			
28 th June: Franz Ferdinand assassinated in Sarajevo				✓		✓
6 th July: Germany encouraged Austria-Hungary to act against Serbia						
23 rd July: Austria-Hungary sent 10 demands to Serbia				Kaiser Wilhelm II: Emperor of Germany from 1888-1918		Archduke Franz Ferdinand: Heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary
25 th July: Serbia accepted all 10 demands except one						
28 th July: Austria-Hungary invaded Serbia						
30 th July: Russia mobilised armies to protect Serbia				Franz Josef: Emperor of Austria-Hungary from 1848 to 1916.		Gavrilo Princip: Member of Black Hand group, assassinated Franz Ferdinand.
1 st August: Germany declared war on Russia						
3 rd August: Germany invaded France via Belgium						
4 th August: Great Britain declared war on Germany.						
Diagram of a World War I trench			✓	Key events of World War I		
				August 1914: Battle of Tannenberg (eastern front)		
				September 1914: Battle of the Masurian Lakes (eastern front)		
				September 1914: Battle of the Marne		
				October - November 1914: First Battle of Ypres		
				February 1915 - January 1916: Gallipoli campaign (Turkey)		
				April - May 1915: Second Battle of Ypres		
				May 1915 - Lusitania sunk by German U-boats		
				February - December 1916: German attack on Verdun		
				July - November 1916: Battle of the Somme		
				April 1917: USA enters WWI		
				July - Nov. 1917: Third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele)		
				November 1917: Battle of Cambrai		
				March 1918: Russia leaves WWI (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)		
				March 1918: Ludendorff Offensive		
				November 1918: Armistice		

Keyword		Definition	Example(s)
Plans and elevations		A scale drawing which represents a 3D shape on paper.	
Front elevation		The view from the front.	
Side elevation		The view from the side.	
Plan view		The view from above.	
Volume		The amount of space occupied by a 3D shape. It is measured in units cubed, e.g., cm^3 .	<p>Volume $= 9 \times 4 \times 2 = 72 \text{ cm}^3$</p> <p>Surface Area $= 2(9 \times 4 + 9 \times 2 + 4 \times 2)$ $= 124 \text{ cm}^2$</p>
Volume of a cuboid		Volume of cuboid = length x width x height	
Surface Area		The total area of all the surfaces of a 3D shape. It is measured in units squared, e.g., mm^2 .	
Surface Area of a cuboid		Surface Area of Cuboid = $2(lw + lh + wh)$	
Reflective symmetry		A type of symmetry in which a 2D shape is divided into two equal parts by a mirror line.	<p>A rectangle has 2 lines of symmetry</p>
Rotational symmetry		A type of symmetry in which a 2D shape is rotated through 360° so that it looks the same in two or more positions.	<p>Rotational symmetry order 2</p>

Keyword		Definition	Example(s)
Transformation		A change to a 2D shape, such as a reflection, rotation, translation or enlargement.	Shape A has been reflected in the line $y = x$ to obtain the image B
Image		The result of a transformation on an object.	
Reflection		The image formed when a 2D shape is reflected in a mirror line. When describing give the equation of the mirror line.	
Rotation		How a 2D shape is rotated. When describing give centre, angle and direction.	<p>B is a rotation of A 90° anti-clockwise about the origin</p>
Translations		A movement around the coordinate grid, described by a vector.	<p>B is a translation $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ from A</p>
Vector		A vector $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ describes a translation x units in the horizontal direction and y units in the vertical direction.	
Enlargements		A transformation that changes the size and position of an object by a scale factor. When describing give the centre of enlargement and the scale factor.	

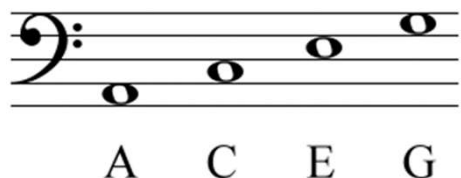
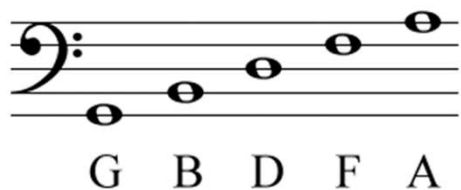


Keyword		Definition	Example(s)																				
Construction		An accurate drawing made with ruler and compasses.	Construction of a perpendicular bisector through AB 																				
Bisect		Cut exactly in half.																					
Perpendicular bisector		A line that passes through a given line at the midpoint at right angles.																					
Angle bisector		A line segment that divides an angle into two equal parts.	Construction of the angle bisector of ABC 																				
Two-way table		A table that records values that depend on two sets of criteria.	<table><tr><td></td><td>Biology</td><td>Chemistry</td><td>Physics</td><td>Totals</td></tr><tr><td>Boys</td><td>39</td><td>20</td><td>24</td><td>83</td></tr><tr><td>Girls</td><td>3</td><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Totals</td><td>42</td><td>28</td><td>30</td><td>100</td></tr></table>		Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Totals	Boys	39	20	24	83	Girls	3	8	6	17	Totals	42	28	30	100
	Biology	Chemistry	Physics	Totals																			
Boys	39	20	24	83																			
Girls	3	8	6	17																			
Totals	42	28	30	100																			
Frequency		The number of times a particular item appears in a data set.	<table><tr><th>Time (seconds)</th><th>Frequency, f</th></tr><tr><td>$13 < T \leq 14$</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>$14 < T \leq 15$</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>$15 < T \leq 16$</td><td>39</td></tr><tr><td>$16 < T \leq 17$</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>$17 < T \leq 18$</td><td>8</td></tr></table>	Time (seconds)	Frequency, f	$13 < T \leq 14$	12	$14 < T \leq 15$	21	$15 < T \leq 16$	39	$16 < T \leq 17$	20	$17 < T \leq 18$	8								
Time (seconds)	Frequency, f																						
$13 < T \leq 14$	12																						
$14 < T \leq 15$	21																						
$15 < T \leq 16$	39																						
$16 < T \leq 17$	20																						
$17 < T \leq 18$	8																						
Class		A small range of values within a large set of data, treated as one group of values.																					
Modal class		The class with the largest frequency.																					
Grouped frequency table		A table showing data grouped into classes.																					
			The modal class is $15 < T \leq 16$																				

Keyword	Definition	Example(s)												
Frequency Diagram	A bar chart with touching bars and a continuous horizontal scale.													
Cumulative Frequency	The running total of the frequencies. This can be represented on a cumulative frequency graph.	<table><tr><th>Frequency</th><th>Cumulative Frequency</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>1 + 3 = 4</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>4 + 5 = 9</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>9 + 2 = 11</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>11 + 1 = 12</td></tr></table>	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	1	1	3	1 + 3 = 4	5	4 + 5 = 9	2	9 + 2 = 11	1	11 + 1 = 12
Frequency	Cumulative Frequency													
1	1													
3	1 + 3 = 4													
5	4 + 5 = 9													
2	9 + 2 = 11													
1	11 + 1 = 12													
Lower Quartile (LQ)	The value that occurs one quarter of the way up a cumulative frequency.	 <p>LQ = 9.96, Median = 10.07 UQ = 10.14</p> <p>IQR = 10.14 – 9.96 = 0.18</p>												
Upper Quartile (UQ)	The value that occurs three-quarters of the way up a cumulative frequency.													
Interquartile Range (IQR)	The difference between the upper and lower quartile values.													
Distance-time graph	The x axis must be time The y axis must be distance The gradient is speed													
Speed-time graph	The x axis must be time The y axis must be speed The gradient is acceleration The area under the graph is distance travelled													



Bass clef notation



Remember the notes on the lines with:

Green Buses Drive Fast Always

Remember the notes in the spaces with:

All Cows Eat Grass

Instrumentation

Saxophone a woodwind instrument with a single reed. Made of metal. Comes in different sizes and pitches

Trumpet high pitched brass instrument with valves

Trombone low pitched brass instrument with a slide.

Mute cone-shaped object inserted into the bell of a brass instrument to alter the sound

Bass guitar low pitched electric guitar with 4 strings, tuned to the same notes as the double bass

Double bass lowest member of the string family. Usually played *pizzicato* (plucked) in jazz

Acoustic guitar plucked string instrument, not amplified

Electric guitar plucked string instrument which is amplified

Drum kit a collection of drums and cymbals played by one player. Includes bass drum, snare drum and tom-toms

Piano keyboard instrument in which the strings are hit with small hammers

Rhythm section—bass, piano and/or guitar and drum kit in a jazz band

Frontline melodic instruments e.g. saxophone, trumpet, trombone

Melody

Improvisation music made up in performance rather than composed and notated in advance

Blues note a flattened note in the melody to increase the emotional quality of the music. The 3rd and 7th notes of the scale are the most commonly flattened notes

Walking bass line the characteristic melodic shape in the bass line which involves 'walking' up and down the notes of the chord in crotchets

Fill a short, often improvised, solo passage between phrases

Blues scale a scale which includes the flattened 3rd and 7th

Jazz features

Syncopation rhythmic device which accents the off beat

Swing rhythmic pattern where quavers are played unevenly as a longer note and a shorter note rather than of equal length.

Seventh chord a chord which has an additional note added which is 7 notes above the root e.g. C⁷ contains the notes C, E, G, B^b

12-bar blues – a chord sequence commonly used in blues and jazz. In C major the chords are:

C	C	C	C
F	F	C	C
G	F	C	C



This QR code will take you to a Spotify playlist with audio examples of many of the concepts covered on this sheet and in lessons. You will find it helpful to listen to these as you learn.

Keyword	Learn	
Workplace culture	Characteristics of behaviour and attitude expected in the workplace.	
Respect	An attitude shown towards others that accepts and values them without judgement.	
Body language	Communication without words, for example gestures, posture and facial expressions.	
Perception	An idea, a belief or an image you have as a result of how you observe something.	
Assertiveness	A skill that relies heavily on effective communication while simultaneously respecting others.	
Equality	Is having equal opportunities and rights. It is being treated fairly . It also means being able and supported to reach your potential.	
Inequality	is when people aren't given equal opportunities and rights. They are treated unfairly and experience discrimination .	
Civil Laws	It's concerned with the rights and property of people or organisations, which may not always be protected by criminal laws	
Criminal Laws	A system of law concerned with the punishment of offenders.	
Stereotype	A generalized belief about a particular category of people.	
Prejudice	A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience	
Discrimination	Treating someone 'less favourably' than someone else , because of a protected characteristic.	

Guidance for behaviour in the workplace.

- Find out what's expected
- Dress appropriately for the job
- Pay attention
- Understand and follow the rules
- Respect other people
- Be part of the team
- Do your best

Assertiveness

We're assertive if we control our instincts and give an appropriate reaction.

We can be: Constructive
Logical
Controlled
Rational

Mala Yousafzai (born 12 July 1997)

is a Pakistani female education activist and was the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize laureate at the age of 17. She is a human rights advocate for the education of women and children in Pakistan, where the Taliban had banned girls from attending school. Her advocacy has grown into an international movement, and according to a former Pakistani Prime Minister, she has become Pakistan's "most prominent citizen."

The Equality Act 2010 brings together all previous equality laws. It makes it law that every private, public and voluntary sector must not discriminate against employees and service users because of particular characteristics! So, if they discriminate against their employees or service users, they could be breaking the law!

Protected characteristics:

age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

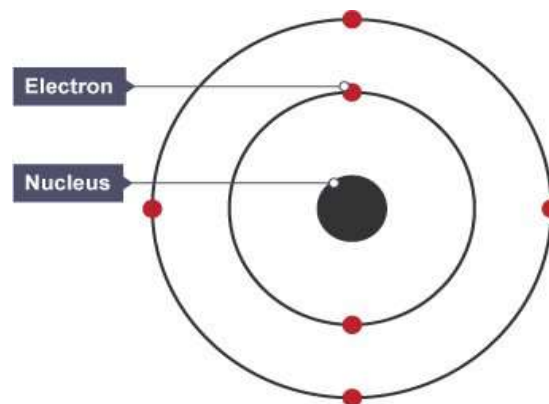
Dr Martin Luther King Jr. (15th

January 1929 – 4th April 4, 1968) was an American Baptist minister, activist, and political philosopher who was one of the most prominent leaders in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination. A Black church leader, King advanced civil rights for people of colour in the United States through nonviolence and civil disobedience. He was inspired by his Christian beliefs and the nonviolent activism of Mahatma Gandhi.

Physics topic E: Electricity

Key Word	Definition	✓
Ammeter	Ammeters measure the current flowing through a circuit.	
Battery	A battery is made of two or more cells joined together in series.	
Component	Another word for 'part' – components are the different parts of a circuit.	
Current	Current is the flow of electrons around a circuit. It is measured in amps (A)	
Parallel circuit	A circuit where there is more than one route for the current to flow.	
Potential difference (p.d.)	Provides the 'push' that drives the electrons round the circuit. Also known as voltage.	
Resistance	Resistance is a measure of how easy it is for current to flow around a circuit. It is measured in ohms (Ω)	
Series circuit	A circuit where the current only has one route to flow.	
Voltmeter	Voltmeters measure the potential difference (voltage) in a circuit.	

Structure of the atom



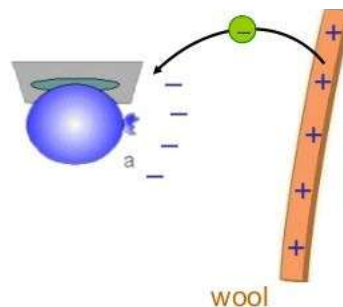
Protons have a positive charge.

Electrons have a negative charge.

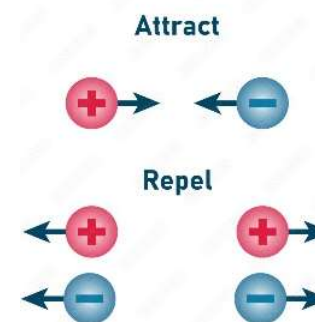
Atoms have the same number of protons and electrons so have no overall charge.

Static electricity

Loss of electrons leads to object becoming positively charged.

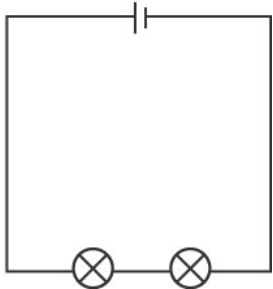


Electrostatic force is a non-contact force between two charged objects.



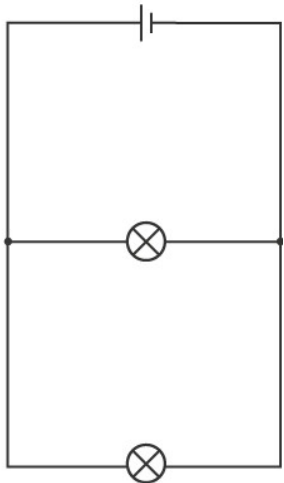
Physics topic E: Electricity

Current in series and parallel



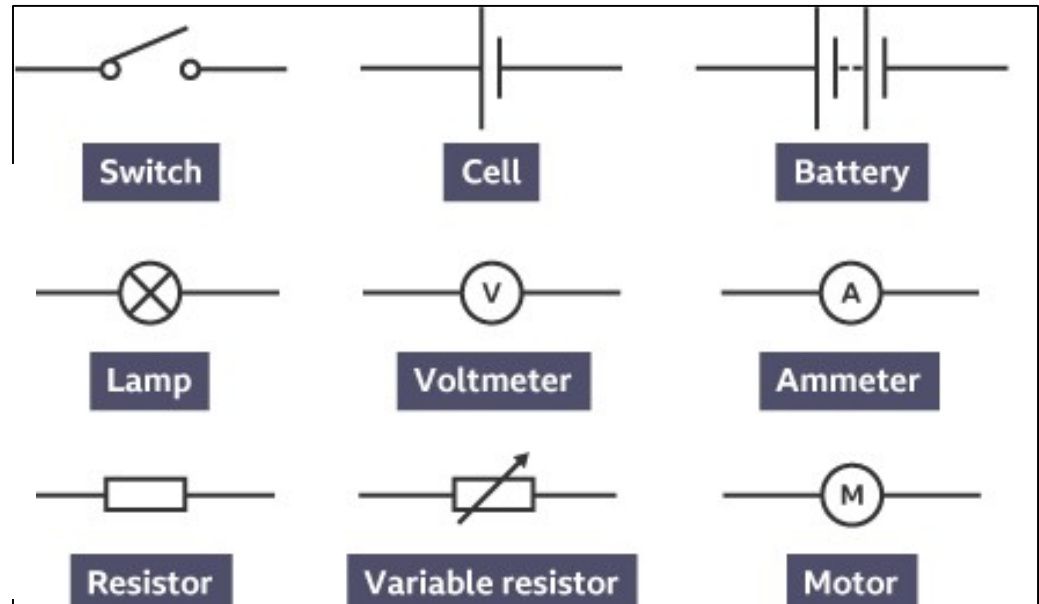
In a **series circuit**, all the components are on the same loop (except for the voltmeter). If any component breaks, the whole circuit has broken.

Current is the **same** all through the circuit. The ammeter will read the same wherever it is.



In a **parallel circuit**, the components are on different loops. If one component breaks, the current can flow through the other loops of the circuit.

Current is **split** between the components of the circuit. The ammeter will give different readings.



Resistance is a measure of how easily current can flow around a circuit.

The more components in a circuit, the higher the resistance.

We use this equation to calculate the resistance in a circuit:

$$R = V \div I$$

resistance = voltage \div current



Key Words:

- ❑ **Good:** to be desired or approved of, that which is morally right; righteousness.
- ❑ **Bad:** of poor quality or a low standard. Disappointing, can cause harm.
- ❑ **Right:** Morally good, justifiable and acceptable.
- ❑ **Wrong:** Not correct or true. Unjust and dishonest.
- ❑ **Morality:** a lesson that can be derived from a story or experience. standards of behaviour; principles of right and wrong.
- ❑ **Nature:** Influence of genetics on a person's traits and behaviours.
- ❑ **Nurture:** Refers to the impact of environmental factors, such as upbringing and life experiences
- ❑ **Ethics:** The branch of knowledge that deals with moral principles. moral principles that govern a person's behaviour or the conducting of an activity.
- ❑ **Conscience:** knowledge of ones' own thoughts. a person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behaviour.

Humanism: How they make decisions:

- ❑ Reason and Empathy:
- ❑ Focus on Human Well-being:
- ❑ Social Responsibility:
- ❑ Evidence and Critical Thinking:
- ❑ Avoiding Harm:
- ❑ No Divine Authority:



Religious Sources of Authority:

- ❑ **Bible:** The book sacred to Christians (see also Christian), which they consider to be the inspired word of God. The Bible includes the Old Testament , which contains the sacred books of the Jews (see also Jews), and the New Testament , which begins with the birth of Jesus.
- ❑ **Qur'an:** Is the central religious text of Islam, believed by Muslims to be a revelation directly from Allah. It is organized in 114 chapters which consist of individual verses
- ❑ **Torah:** The Torah is the compilation of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, namely the books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. The Torah is also known as the Five Books of Moses.
- ❑ **Sacred Texts in Hinduism for example; the Vedas or Bhagavad Gita:** Hinduism's sacred texts are vast and diverse, broadly categorized as Shruti ("what is heard") and Smriti ("what is remembered").
- ❑ **Guru Granth Sahib:** Is the holy scripture of Sikhism and is considered the living Guru. It is a collection of hymns, prayers, and teachings from the Sikh Gurus and other holy men, including both Hindu and Muslim writers.
- ❑ **The Tripikata:** Which translates to "Three Baskets". This vast collection of scriptures contains the teachings of the Buddha and is divided into three main sections.

Islam: How to make decisions

- ❑ **The Sunnah:** Sunnah is the body of traditions and practices of the Islamic prophet **Muhammad** that constitute a model for Muslims to follow
- ❑ **Shari'ah (Islamic Law):** meaning "the straight path" in Arabic, is the Islamic legal system derived from the Quran and the Sunnah (Prophet Muhammad's practices). It's a comprehensive code of conduct and law that governs all aspects of a Muslim's life.
- ❑ **Ummah:** Refers to the global community of Muslims, emphasizing their unity and shared faith.

MORALITY



Sikhism: How to make decisions

- ❑ **Teachings of Gurus:** The Sikh Gurus' teachings emphasize equality, devotion to one God, honest living, selfless service, and living in harmony with others. They promote the rejection of idolatry, social injustice, and materialism, encouraging a life of truth and compassion.
- ❑ **Three Pillars:** The three pillars of Sikhism, which form the foundation of the religion, are Nam Japna (Remembering God's Name), Kirat Karna (Earning an Honest Living), and Vand Chakna (Sharing with Others). **Five virtues:** The five virtues in Sikhism are Truth (Sat), Compassion (Daya), Contentment (Santokh), Humility (Nimrata), and Love (Pyar).
- ❑ **Sikh Code of Conduct:** The Sikh code of conduct, known as Sikh Rehat Maryada, is a comprehensive guide for Sikhs, outlining their religious, moral, and social life. It emphasizes living a life of piety, honesty, and service, while upholding the principles of equality and social justice.

Christianity:

- Bible:** The Bible is often cited as a source of morality by Christians, who believe it provides divinely revealed moral principles and values
- Jesus:** Jesus is widely regarded as a source of morality within Christianity, with his teachings and example serving as a foundation for ethical conduct. Key aspects include the Golden Rule, emphasis on love, forgiveness, and selfless service, all of which are seen as essential components of a moral life.
- Conscience:** In Christianity, conscience is understood as an inner sense of right and wrong, guiding individuals to discern and act according to God's will. It is seen as a faculty given by God
- Church:** In Christianity, the Church plays a central role in shaping and guiding morality, though the sources and methods of moral authority vary among different denominations.

En el restaurante

un bocadillo	a sandwich	
patatas fritas	chips	
pollo con ensalada	chicken salad	
la ensalada mixta	mixed salad	
los huevos fritos	fried eggs	
la sopa	soup	
el pan	bread	
las chuletas de cerdo	pork chops	
el filete	steak	
la tarta de queso	cheesecake	
el helado de chocolate/fresa	chocolate / strawberry ice cream	

¿A qué hora desayunas?

todos los días	every day	
siempre	always	
de vez en cuando	from time to time	
nunca	never	
a veces	sometimes	
al mediodía	at midday	
a las nueve	at nine o'clock	
a las nueve y media	at half past nine	
a las nueve y cuarto	at quarter past nine	
a las nueve menos cuarto	at quarter to nine	
a la una	at one o'clock	

Irregular verb

The verb below is irregular, but is also very important. It must be learnt by heart.

Ir	To go	
voy	I go	
vas	you go	
va	he/she goes	
vamos	we go	
vais	you all go	
van	they go	

Present tense

These are the rules for regular present tense verbs. Remember that all Spanish verbs end in either (AR, ER or IR). Take off the -ar / -er / -ir and add the endings below

-AR	-ER	-IR
-o	-o	-o
-as	-es	-es
-a	-e	-e
-amos	-emos	-imos
-áis	-éis	-ís
-an	-en	-en

Near future tense

You use the near future to say what you are going to do. To form the near future tense, use the present tense of **ir** (to go) plus **a**, followed by the **infinitive**

voy		
vas		
va		
vamos	+ a	+ infinitive
vais		
van		

Past tense

These are the rules for regular present tense verbs. Remember that all Spanish verbs end in either (AR, ER or IR). Take off the -ar / -er / -ir and add the endings below

-AR	-ER	-IR
-é	-í	-í
-aste	-iste	-iste
-ó	ió	ió
-amos	imos	imos
-asteis	isteis	isteis
-aron	ieron	ieron

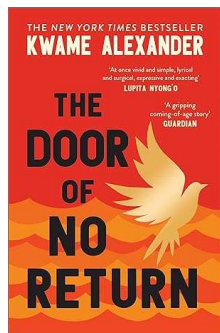
¿Qué te gusta comer?		
Me gusta comer ...	I like to eat ...	
el arroz	rice	
el marisco	seafood	
el queso	cheese	
el pescado	fish	
la carne	meat	
la fruta	fruit	
los huevos	eggs	
los caramelos	sweets	
las hamburguesas	burgers	
las verduras	vegetables	
el agua	water	
la leche	milk	

¿Qué te gusta comer? (Opinion phrases)		
Me encanta(n)	I love	
Me gusta(n) mucho	I really like	
Me gusta(n)	I like	
No me gusta(n)	I don't like	
No me gusta(n) nada	I don't like at all	
Odio	I hate	
Prefiero	I prefer	
Me chifla(n)	I'm crazy about	
Me mola(n)	I find it cool	

¿Qué desayunas?		
desayuno ...	for breakfast I have	
cereales	cereal	
unos churros	some churros	
unas tostadas	some toast	
un yogur	a yoghurt	
una cola cao	a chocolate drink	
un té	a tea	
zumos de naranja	orange juice	
no desayuno nada	I don't have anything for breakfast	
desayunar	to have (for) breakfast	
almorzar /comer	to have (for) lunch / to eat	
cenar	to have (for) dinner	
merendar	to have for a snack	

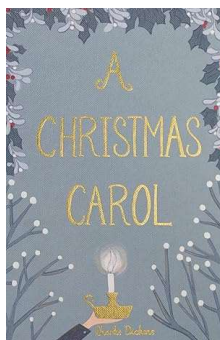
En el restaurante		
¿Qué vas a tomar?	What are you going to have?	
¿Y de segundo?	And for main course?	
¿Para beber?	To drink?	
¿Algo más?	Anything else?	
Voy a tomar ...	I am going to have ...	
de primer plato ...	As a starter ...	
de segundo plato	For main course ..	
de postre	For dessert	
Tengo hambre	I am hungry	
Tengo sed	I am thirsty	
nada más	Nothing more	

Una fiesta mexicana		
¿Qué vas a traer?	What are you going to bring?	
¿Qué vas a comprar?	What are you going to buy?	
Voy a traer...	I am going to bring...	
limonada	lemonade	
una lechuga	a lettuce	
un pimiento verde	a green pepper	
un pimiento rojo	a red pepper	
un kilo de tomates	a kilo of tomatoes	
medio kilo de queso	half a kilo of cheese	
200 gramos de pollo	200g of chicken	
un paquete de tortillas	a packet of tortillas	



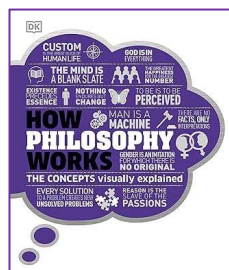
The Door of No Return by Kwame Alexander

Kofi Offin has dreams of water, of its urgent whisper that beckons with promises and secrets. He has heard the call on the banks of Upper Kwanta, West Africa, where he lives. When Kofi ends up in a fight for his life, he begins a harrowing journey across land and sea, away from everything he loves, and his dreams may be the key to his freedom.



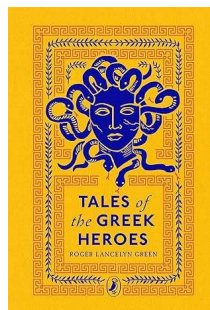
A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens

Ebenezer Scrooge is a mean, miserable, bitter old man with no friends. One cold Christmas Eve, three ghosts take him on a scary journey to show him the error of his nasty ways. By visiting his past, present and future, Scrooge learns to love Christmas and the people all around him.



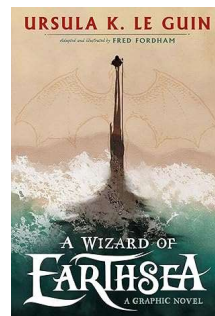
How Philosophy Works by DK

Demystifying the key ideas of the world's greatest philosophers, and exploring all of the most important branches of thought including philosophy of science, philosophy of religion and feminist philosophy in a uniquely visual way, this book is the perfect introduction to the history of philosophy.



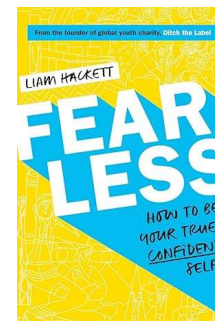
Tales of Greek Heroes by Roger Lancelyn Green

Roger Lancelyn Green's classic retelling of the adventures of the Greek Heroes features the mysterious and exciting legends of the gods and heroes in Ancient Greece. From the adventures of Perseus, the labours of Heracles, the voyage of Jason and the Argonauts, to Odysseus and the Trojan wars.



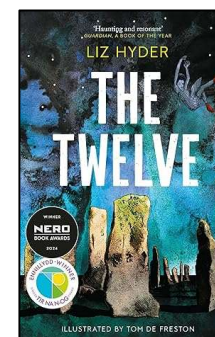
The Wizard of Earthsea by Ursula K. le Guin, and Fred Fordham

A stunning graphic novel edition of the classic fantasy adventure. It follows the story of Ged, a poor smith's son, who discovers a magical talent and is sent away from home to a wizard school.



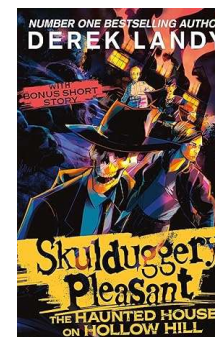
Fearless by Liam Hackett

Fearless helps you find the confidence to be your true self. Shows that by breaking free from labels and stereotypes, together we can build a generation who are healthy, happy and can truly realize their full potential. Exploring how stereotypes influence everything- from how you feel about your body, to your interests and career aspirations.



The Twelve by Liz Hyder

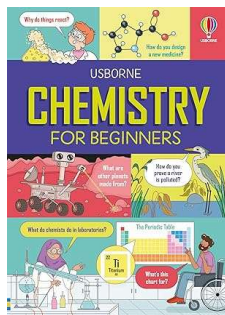
As the winter solstice blankets the Pembrokeshire landscape in an otherworldly glow, sisters Kit and Libby are drawn to a mysterious white tower to test a prophecy they have heard talked about. But when the magic of the tower causes Libby to vanish, they find themselves caught in a mystery that takes them in to the deep past.



The Haunted House on Hollow Hill by Derek Landy

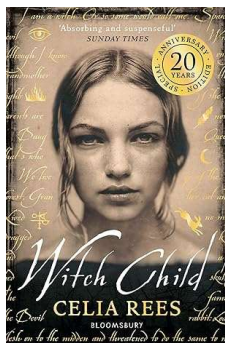
On a dark and stormy night. A pair of journalists arrive at the most haunted house in Britain - the Hollow Hotel. They discover the body of a murdered man - the work of a killer who wields actual magic as viciously as he does his blade. With the storm closing in, all exit routes cut off, and the killer taking them out one by one, their only hope lies with the two mysterious Irish detectives who seem quite at home with all this bloodshed: Skulduggery Pleasant and Valkyrie.





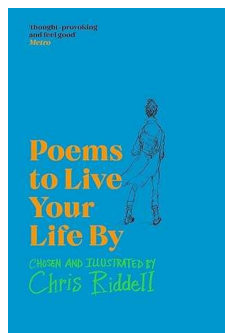
Chemistry for Beginners by Kristie Pickersgill

From atoms to molecules, discover the basic building blocks of the universe and find out how chemists use them to create amazing new medicines, materials and more. Follow step-by-step chemical reactions, explore the periodic table and learn all about chemistry's real-life applications from solving crimes to producing green energy.



Witch Child by Celia Rees

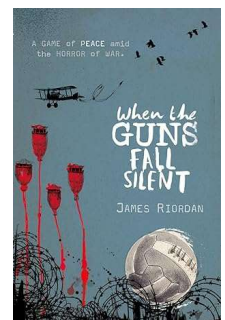
When Mary sees her grandmother accused of witchcraft and hung, she is hurried to safety by an unknown woman. The woman gives her paper and ink to record her days, and she sets off for the New World only to become a victim like her grandmother.



Poems to Live Your Life By

chosen and illustrated by Chris Riddell

In *Poems to Live Your Life By*, Chris Riddell, has selected his very favourite classic and modern poems about life, death and everything in between.



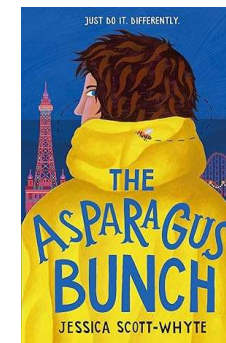
When the Guns Fall Silent by James Riordan

Two friends, Jack and Harry, both keen footballers, are sent to fight in the trenches in World War I. The author brings to life the horror for both sides and ends with an account of the football match played in the Christmas truce of 1914.



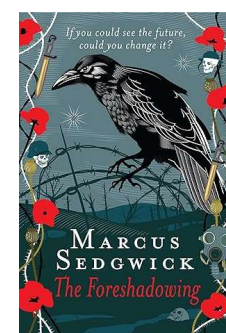
The Haunting of Tyrese Walker by J. P. Rose

After a shocking event leaves Tyrese struggling with grief, he's taken to visit family in Jamaica. From the first night, strange things start happening and he is warned he's being hunted by the mysterious Shadow Man. Under threat, Tyrese and his friends set out on a terrifying journey across the island to try and uncover the Shadow Man's sinister history.



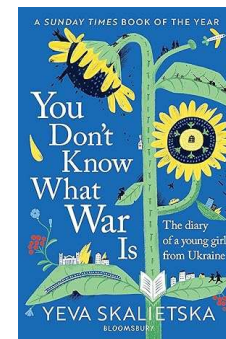
The Asparagus Bunch by Jessica Scott-Whyte

When school bully Glen Jenkins humiliates Leon in the school canteen, he very reluctantly agrees to the formation of a club, The Asparagus Bunch. How Leon manages to navigate school woes and family drama - and astonishingly ends up with not one but two friends - is nothing short of a miracle, or maybe just simply down to being different.



The Foreshadowing by Marcus Sedgwick

Set against the backdrop of World War I, this novel is about a girl with a tragic gift - Sasha can see the future - but can she use her power to save her brothers and change their destiny?



You Don't Know What War Is by Yeva Skalietska

Everyone knows the word 'war'. But very few understand what it truly means. When you find you have to face it, you feel totally lost, walled in by fright and despair. Until you've been there, you don't know what war is. This is the gripping and moving diary of young Ukrainian refugee Yeva Skalietska. It follows twelve days in Ukraine that changed 12-year-old Yeva's life forever.



TimeTable

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